i fegulte a continual ex radhose and tare to guard. The laws of the natural, me the tools of the wicked, nothing of the street bring into jecpardy your and security, and finally of the right of suffrage, s given them their power. er consideration ought to rtance of exercising aright lege of choesing our own 's. An abuse of it will deonly the liberty and hapthe individual who abuses nvolve, in the same ruin, ty and happiness of all his

tizens. been led, my fellow-couninto the foregoing train of is, by the near approach of I, like most of you, desubsistence, and that of my rom the cultivation of the eel all that ardent attachmy country, which rural ons, more than any other, , are calculated to give unee government. While I nacious delight in the enof liberty, I look back with , and a veneration, mina heart thrilling awe, upolitical fathers of our revowho established it, and about by our unenualled l national forms of govern-In the midst of my exultae solemn question recurs esistible force, how shall rve this happiness? how naintain, unimpaired, the itutions that have produced

my fellow-citizens, if you vill ask yourselves the same -and with me will answer wise exercise of the right of -by making choice of such s to represent you in the assembly as have knowledge rehend and honesty to pro advance your honour, your and your happiness.

next election approaches er circumstances peculiarly ie to dispassionate deliberahe passions, which were violent as to drown the reason, and which origiour difference of opinion foreign policy of our genernment, have almost enministration, conducted by om they formerly opposed, different doctrines were

d and a different policy pur-

lists & democrats then, now their support of the general ent, and that cordial good mutual confidence, which ll times so desirable amongst ho are sincerely desirous to the true interest of their are rapidly succeeding to and distike, and would soon heal the wounds inflicted dissentions, but for the ng efforts of a few selfish s who k ow not how to atver except in the midst of nfusion which prevents an tion into their merits .nen assail, with an unheard the venerable fabric of our nstitution, a constitution by the wisast heads, and den times "that tried men's by the bravest hearts. Whey shall succeed or not, depeople of Maryland, upon tes. I propose therefore, v addresses which I shall you, between this time and Monday of October next, ine whether they are worour confidence, and whether gures they propose are cal

f the state. AGRICOLA.

to promote or deatroy the the honour, and the pros

in the second many of the second many of the second many of the political world ame in this fisher. The high and wigour this end of the second control of Among those who one t edemocratic payly, the found "z considerable excilparty feelings" and ar no our history, were federaling mocrats more hostile in ihm ings and opinions to eat than are the great divisions democratic party now in the States. In the powerful in New-York, the election which recently terminated, shows the lence of the democratic panels

one towards the other, and if ed few, in the next house of al election. I live in the gates of that state they will strong as either of the other ties; and so far from being vi influence, it is a matter of the between the democrats, who them shall pay most courted deralists, & how many of these shall be filled by distinguished ral men. Ver a liferent would been the treathent received them if they had pursued suchus sel as is now given to the feder of Maryland.

This writer enquires, whater can the federalists have in viscall forth their energies? It is be a sufficient answer to this that their object is faithfull us charge the duty which the out their country. If we are to de to A Farmer." no man carbayer "A Farmer," no man capharent tive for concerning homelic elections, is he be not thereby curing to himself a chance of ting an office from the general vernment. But is it of no in tance to the federal party that offices of state should be inthelia of men capable and honest le of no importance to that party if they should possess their week influence in the general government and be able to prevent either great democratic parties from the great democratic parties from the ing any measure injurious to a nation? Who does not know, the for some years past, the votes of federal members of Congress been of essential importante in feating measures which were at feating measures which were wa ly advocated by a powerful de cratic faction?

In order to discourage all fant In order to discourage all land struggle, the federalists are made at Washington, in all important points at which has been advocationate to have been advocationated by the party now embrace the opening of manifesting their unadherence to principle, by heir unqualified approbation ministration, conducted by the struggle, the federalists are made of the result of the last help the result of t cribed to any actual gain by the mocratic party, because the secretic poll in those counties was so great as at had been in some years. We are then asked, by Farmer," if it be worth while continue the struggle for the feat of those now in office? And really of no importance to the ple of Maryland who fill the continue that were unfit men, there be found a good reason for removation. This however is not for tended.

tended.

The writer next tells us, that republicans have nothing to stather to an arduous struggle, and extraordinary means are resorted by them. Now this is true is But it cannot be pretended that are not using all the means they sess; they are not using all the main on which they calculated, because they have been disappointed is taken to the control of them who were means.

they have been disappointed in taining those means.

Let those of them who were me bers of the last legislature, as candidly, what were the result which induced them to vote as side of Baltimore upon every deside of Baltimore upon every deside of Baltimore upon every deside of Why they refused to be state derive a completable retrieved which not in the hope thereby get "extraordinary means" for fact inning the struggle? What we then promises given to the baltimore and ather delegates in the promises given to the baltimore and ather delegates in caucas which decided that the

furns out that those wh furnish these "extraordina-ne I have no longer the means alog their friends in the coun-They are most of them the

ntical people who have caused so sch misery and distress in the te, and who by their speculations ve ruined themselves as well as hers. If we could be permitted get a sight of the names of those no have heretofore been contribut g to furnish their friends in the unties with those "extraordinary ans," to which this writer tells they cannot now resort, we should en be able to ascertain all the reans why the democracy of the state in its present most deplorable sition, and why the engagements de with it last winter in behalf Baltimore have not been fulfill-

This writer also tells us, that the publicans by economy and well ncerted measures, enriched the easury. And furthermore, the deralists by extravagance, wilful ste, and obstivacy, in not co opeting with the general government the general defence during the war, have impoverished the asury. Now if one word of this d been true, this writer, and a ousand others, would be ready to mish the proof of it; and the sincircumstance, that when in Maand we hear any talk about decratic economy, or federal exvagance, it is made to rest upon ked assertion, unsupported by y kind of proof, is enough to sa-fy any candid mind that it is ut-

y untrue. On what occasion did the demo-, while in power, give proof of love of economy? The anal expenses of the government y greatly increased, and in adion thereto, they increased ir own per diem. It is true t while they were in power treasury was enriched. But s was done by an order of the tish government for transferring us stock in the bank of England; it will not be pretended that democratic party got this for us. perhaps they disposed of this k so judiciously that they dewell of the state for it. Now, m disposed to think, no demo t in Maryland, who has any wledge of this business, would willing to have the economy or nagement of this business placed ore the people in its true light. esages of the democratic party Maryland are invited to a candid ussion of this subject. Let them us in plain english, how much losed of-and how much of it treasury.

d the federalists impoverish treasury? Surly the federalists not declare the war—they are refore not to be blamed for the enses, which in consequence of ere unavaidably incurred. The eral government would not dethe stare, and in order to deense, which are very apt to e a deep hole in a state treasu-and were unavoidable after the ocrats had declared the war, indeed "A Farmer" thinks nothing ought to have been for defence of the state, or unprofitable war, ought to

houls ; not possed this treventer, amounting of denotes per the special properties the investment of the properties the properties and the properties the properties are denoted to the properties and the properties are denoted to the properties and the properties are denoted to the properties a and immediately after was declared, yet unquestion by, when the enemy came to our doors, they were not so anxious as might have been expected, to co-operate with ther government in the general defence When any democrat waks about the opposition which the federalists gave to the war, the proper way of answering is to ask, how much of his property he gave, or how often his life was voluntarily risqued, in defence of the war for which he was so eager.

A PEACEABLE MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. Mr. Green,

The Carriage Tax (as it is called,) has given rise to considerable discussion in town I find. The subject, though apparently trifling, is really I think worthy the labour so freely bestowed on it. As it is impossible to talk to all the town at once, and as repetition is tedious and tiresome, I shall, through your agency, say what I have to say this once, and ever after hold my peace

It seems that a large majority of

the citizens of Annapolis, united

last winter in procuring the repeal of the old charter of this city, and the enaction of the present one in tainly to be sculpfured reeking with its stead. Among the powers be-inud-this garb would be most apits stead. Among the powers bestowed by this charter on the cor-poration, is the one to lay a tax of one per cent on all taxable proper-ty in the city. Three assessors were also appointed as the charter directs and requires to value the property, and the tax of one per cent was imposed on their valuation. Very few, I believe, have complained of the very low rate at which property was valued; on the contrary | pugnant to it. A few words will most think it was entirely adequate. The assessors (very unfortunately.) in making their returns, arranged the different species of property under different heads, besides the grand division of real and personal, some because the law has assigned expediency or propriety of all mea a value to it, and others purely for riages did not dignify a separate column; were not particularly mentioned; and thus has arisen their persecution, and this additional requisition on our purses. But I forget, so respectable a body as the corporation would not certainly act inconsistently, or refuse to avail themselves of the immense resources they have, at a time like this, because if the reason I've stated is really the one on which the tax is grounded, tables have been as badly used as carriages, and so have pots and kettles, and are equally liable to this imposition, and they will cerwith reluctance. particularly those who have pine or bestowed upon Baltimore, and oak tables. This restiveness ought to be timely curbed however, as all terted measures for enriching poll taxes fall equally on the honest and on the request and so by analogous the request and and on the rogues; and so by analogy, why should'nt pine and claw

feet pay the same? Any obstacles that the charter may interpose ought to be spurned, as no candid man will deny the position "that a body composed of citizens of Annapolis certainly know better what will conduce to the itself it was necessary to pur- prosperity of Annapolis, than an rage, ammunition, camp assemblage of men from every part of the state, from Allegany to Wing and clothing the militia comico, such as that which passed the present act of incorporation.—

How can they know any thing about How can they know any thing about our affairs? Or can we suppose for moment, that they can teel the same interest in them that we do ourselves? And what part of the charter shews half the ability in de fining, that our corporation have the militia ought to laye been shown in planning. Filling the Pona and unpaid. Surely those declared the war, caused, all & zeal, & I know no labour of antiexpense, and as it proved a quity to compare with it. On yes the cleaning of those stables by some little blame. But the Hercules bears some little analogy;

more accounts than one, as her tail, happening to be of pretty stern stuff, and well set in, by gracefully waving over her grave, enabled some bold and desperate spirits to try her from her muddy bed. Canova might be employed to execute the work, (though I think it ought to be planned here,) and by all means the column ought to be capped with a colossal tail sticking from its top. Thus, at first view, would our remotest posterity recognize the sublime event intended to be perpetuated. I can conceive of nothing more delightful, where late mud and water alone existed, to see a lofty column of Parian marble rearing its aspiring head, (ir rather tail.) and to see the genius of Canova and the fine arts smiling, where lately nothing was heard but the solemn roar of Buil Frogs for the shrill and p:ercing buz of musquetoes. One circumstance is very important, which was omitted in its proper place—If the cow has not been unfortunately washed since her 'sub-mudding' expedition-if her image is to have a place any where on the proposed monument, she ought cer-

propriate, and would afford a fine field for the exergise of the artists talents. However, I have digressed enirely from the subject which ought o have been the most prominent in this communication, viz. The Carriage Tax. My object was to inquire if this tax is sanctioned by the charter, or whether it is not reamply suffice to shew that it is not warranted by the charter. A great disposition appears to prevail in town to enlarge, if possible, the discretion of the corporation, to con stitute them the sole judges of the sures relating to the city. If this convenience. Unfortunately, car- class is really sincere in its wishes, it would have saved much time merely to have procured the enaction of law, saying that Annapolis was an incorporated town-pointing out the mode of choosing the officers of the corporation, and investing them with full power to do whatever the public good in their opinion required. The views of those who advocate this opinion are narrow and contracted, and if fully extended. are totally and inevitably subversive of all our rights, and tend, sooner or later, (according to the various degrees of honesty in those thus invested) to the most odious of tainly incur the imputation of for- all tyrannies. If the principle of may require-whatevernew powers unlimited power is tenable and true, they may think necessary-they had us in plain english, how much getfulness at least if they do not unlimited power is tenable and true, they may think necessary—they had twas wasted by them before it tax tables \$5 a piece. Tis true, let us extend it to the government better have a supplement passed, of a state, or of the United States It has been frequently remarked, a question even of implied power, that a despotic monarchy would be but it is a direct usurpation. Imthe happiest of all governments, if plications are the next thing to usurvirtue and wisdom in him who administers the government could be ensured asways; but on the contra-ry, if he should be vicious and depraved, those exposed to his tyraned, and have the powers legally givny must inevitably be wretched and en to us, rather than strain a point miserable. From the slightest into exercise those which are even doubtful. tercourse with the world, or the most transient acquaintance with history, the lamentable yet unvary. ing truth is learnt, that man is by nature corrupt, and that at least the proportion is equal between the viruous and vicious, that in numbers the honest and dishonest are ba-

lanced. Admit this, and you admit

that the chance is even, nearly, that

in selecting your governors you

would select as many who were un-

qualified for the station as qualified.

If we had the power of diving into

the hearts of men and reading them,

we might, it will be said, avoid the

unworthy and choose only the wor-

of the case with which the various

arts of dissimulation which prevail,

may clothe vice with the garb and

hy. Unfortunately all are aware

In those who are consocred, them, and cellife a distantment of the rigular as would object to a thropoly attion to invest them with unlimited. The hiter alternative was adopted by the powers. But who can say that the chair which Washington filled may not be, some day or other, occupied by some one reflecting disgrace on his natura; or who has not marked, in the succession of kings and rulers over the world, that the interval between the wirtuous is generally longest. It is to guara against such evils that it is thought expedient to define the powers of those holding public stations, it is not to restrict. define the powers of those holding Annapolis was very sea public stations, it is not to restrict the good in their course of useful. ness, it is to restrain the wicked in their usurpations and exactions. Our charter is intended, in every respect, to prescribe and define the various powers and duties of our city governors, and expressly restricts them in taxing to one per cent and no more, so that even, if the corporation had the power of levying a separate tax on carriages, it cannot exceed one per cent, neither can they value and tax too, if they will persist in taxing them; they ought first to be valued as the charter expressly requires, by three sworn assessors. Have the assessors valued them? I am told it is said by some they have not. Then surely the corporation cannot lay a tax on them, till they do know their value, in the mode prescribed by the charter. If a tax of a certain sum is levied on all carriages having four wheels, and \$3 on those having two, it will in some cases be 10 per cent, in others not more than 5. I think I've seen some old chaises worth probably \$30 at a high valuation. There would be as much propriety in taxing all houses \$50. But it has been said that carriages have not been valued, and were not returned with the other property-if so the assessors have acted strangely, I will use no stronger expression, as they took a most solemn oath to value all the assessable property il town. Can it be said that those three men would or could be guilty of such an omission-that they would take it upon themselves to leave out carriages-to discriminate and say what property should be taxed, and what should not-what right had they to say that carriages, or chairs, or carpets, should not be valued and tax ed, when they swore they would value the whole of the property in town? The fact is, carriages were valued, and have been taxed, and the present tax is a second imposition which ought not to be paid. Should the corporation be in want of money, and find their present resources inadequate to the completion of contemplated improvements. they had better beg-they never shall exact. It is a plain usurpation, the power they have assumed to lay this tax, & ought to be resisted. Whatever amendments the charter and not usurp. wish pations; and however fond Judge M. may be of implying, let us rather caution, like Mr. Monroe-try peacably to have our charter amend-

From the Federal Gazette. To the Editor of the National Intel-

ligencer. The affair of the collector at Annapolis, (alluded to in your paper of the 14th) seems Your "Subscriber" has indulged in harsh epithets, which proc nothing but his warmth; and, as I wish to treat the subject dispassionately I address these observations

I am aware that there are some legal questions which might be made. Can goods for instance, claimed for the U. States be taken out of the possession of the collector by any process of a state court? Can pro perty be replevied which is already in custo-dy of the law? How far does the seizure by a collector place goods in custody of the

law?
The legal points, are, to my mind, perfectly immajerial to the great question,
Whether the collector was justified in resisting at the point of the bayonet, by means of rament for the general defence.

the porrespondence between task. Those ancients were very governments has been published with encountering the executive was anxious to persevering fellows however as they exceed with the general for one night. The ten years seige persecutive was anxious to persevering for one night. The ten years seige in also a very tolerable specimen of the executive was anxious to persevering fellows however as they and unassuming. Then who would be willing to live under that government, the powers of which are thus of the sheriff of the county and within his undoubted jurisdiction? The write a county and modest approach of the virtuous and unassuming. Then who would be willing to live under that government, it is a resistance to the peace, government, and dignity of the state.—on what grounds, then, did the collector resist the sheriff of Anne-

Annapolis was very real. A number were for arming themselve and executing the writin defeate of the widdery; nor was it without considerable personal execution on the part of gentlemen holding high judged and executive offices under the who, that the tumult was prevented from becoming more serious and fatal.

It is here to be observed, (and it is melancholy that our party attachments should make the observation of some importance) that the stoff and the persons principally tone sed have been knogether of the politics of the present liministration of the general government.

Now, sirs, by what authority can a collector array an armed force against the affector

lector array an armed force against the file-riff of any county in the Union, proceeding to execute a duty enjoined on him y his oath of office, the law, and the constitution? Is it not manifest that the collector has here taken upon himself an awful responsibility? Had the sheriff have persevered, blood would have been spilt. The blood of American citizens, summoned by their own sheriff to aid him to execute the process of their courts of justice, would have seen shed by an arm-

of justice, would have been shed by an armed soldiery, marched from a neighbouring garrison, upon the fequest of a mere collector of revenue!! Upon whose head would have been the ghit of blood?

The jealousy of a free people is ever watchful of the military power put into the hands of their rulers. Whateger may be the decision of the courts of intee, it will be submitted to with ready chierfulness; but if in every case of collision of doubt, the agents of the general government are to call out an armed force, depend upon it the she out an armed force, depend upon it the she-riffs will soon learn to arm the power of the country. An armed force is at anyorate a dangerous argument in a court for the trial of title. If a collector can, of his own mere motion call in government troops to resist the civil process of a State, what is our situation? He is the sole judge of the propriety and necessity of the east; & once admit the principle, and he may summon his myrmydons—resist, attack, and rendered der himself independent of either civil or criminal process. The principle is mon-strous; and yet it does seem to have been acted on in the instance of the collector at Annapol s. The previous merits of the case have indeed faded away before the great point which has incidentally arisen. I think therefore that it is incumbent on the collec-tor to shew cause of justification, for having arrayed an armed force in open hostility a-gainst the State of Maryland, and the legal process of her courts;—for having, under any pretensions whatever, brought United States troops from their garrison, for the express purpose of resisting with the bayonet, and in the open streets of a peaceble town, the execution of a writ of the State, in the hands of the high sheriff of the county.
STRAFFORD.

Arrived off this port on Friday night last the French frigate Arethuse, from Brest, with despatches.

From the Balt. Fed. Gazette of Monday.

Nine criminals escaped early this morning from the penirentiary in this city, one of whom was immediately afterwards arrested by some of the city watchmen near the Unitarian church.

Of the circumstances attending their escape, we expect to be enabled to give a full and correct account to-morrow; at present we will merely state, that they escaped from three different rooms, three from each, and evidently were aided by at least one person who was not in confinement.

DIED,

At Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. Capt. JAMES REED, of the United States Army, Commandant of Fort Mifflin; an excellent officer, and an estimable mon.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Nicholls. late of Anneal estate of Wm. Nicholls. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is there-fore requested that all persons who may have claims against said estate, will bring them in legally authenticat-ed according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted, are desirod to make immediate payment, to JOHN B. NICHOLLS, Adm'r.

Aug 26J

INOTICE. Union Manufacturing Company of

Maryland.
The Stockholders in this Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at their Warehouse, No. 152 Market street, on Monday, the 4th tlay of October next, at 11 o'clock, A.
M. By order,
R. MILLER T. P. By order.
R. MILLER, Jr Pre'st.
Baltimore, Adg. 20.